BRUTAL DEPUTY MARSHALS.

HOW APPLICANTS FOR NATURALIZA-TION ARE TREATED.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE FEDERAL BUILD-ING-INSULTS, BLOWS AND BRIBE-TAKING-A WITNESS ASSAULTED WITHOUT

PROVOCATION. Complaints have been heard in the last few days from various sources of the rough and disecurteous treatment to which applicants for naturalization papers have been subjected by the deputy-marshals employed to keep the eds in order in the corridor of the Federal Yesterday, with a view to ascertain the truth or the faisity of these reports, a Tribreporter visited the Naturalization Bureau, d the scenes that were witnessed by him ufficed to demonstrate that the complaints of brutality and bullying on the part of some of the deputy-marshals were well founded.

A FLOW OF VILE LANGUAGE. These attendants, who, from their appearance, ork because of their animal strength, did not hesitate yesterday to use their fists upon the slightest provocation, while the language that poured from their lips in a continuous stream would have disgraced the lowest "tough" to be found in the worst haunts of the city. The wealth of invective that some of these men had at their command was so stunning and irresistible in its effects that the average man, having once run a tilt against it, was thereafter effectually cowed and never risked a second

Yesterday was the last day for the hearing of as plications for citizenship, and during the day the corridor on the third floor was filled with 700 or 800 persons, coming from nearly all the nations of the earth. motley crowd in line was undoubtedly for the marshals a task of no easy character, but nevertheless the throng was orderly and bedient, and for the most part its members had in them the making of creditable citizens. single instance where onslaughts were made on these people by the men from the United States Marshal's office was the assault provoked or

A TYPICAL CASE OF ASSAULT.

the reporter witnessed was fairly representamany others that occurred. named M. Goldsmith, hving at No. 101 Clintonmiddle of the line that led to the entrance of the l clerk's office. Suddenly, for no reason that was perceptible, a burly deputy-marshal halted in Gersten quietly objected, and pointed out that he and his friend had been in he building since 8 o'clock in the morning, and that they had fairly earned the place they held. Without more ado, the marshal, whose name it was afterward learned with difficulty was Maurice Wikinson, pulled Gersten out of the line, and, on the latter's resenting, Wilkinson foreible drawged his victim who was less than the was loud in denunciation of gold, and as he foreible drawged his victim who was less than the was loud in denunciation of gold, and as he was led off to his cell shouted: "I see no comwas afterward learned with difficulty was forcibly dragged his victim, who was less than half his own weight, to the head of the stairs. The elevator happening to reach the floor at that moment, Gersten, with a final push, was thrown headlong inside. This performance on on's part was watched approvingly by f his colleagues, who alternately urged "Throw him down the elevator shaft,"

out of him. sten afterward returned to the building b design afterward returned to the bunding of e entrance on the south side and again took his position with his friend, but this time the end of the line. Quickly, however, he is observed and recognized by another mar-al, who had taken part in the previous Striding up to Gersten, the marshal ap-disgusting epithet to him, whereupen in retorted: "I am nothing of the sort, ou are a liar if you say so," Without and you are a liat if you say so." Without further pariety the marshal raised his fist and struck the man three heavy blows in the face. Gersten made a rush for the Commissioner's office to lodge a complaint, but was seized before he got there by Wilkinson, who, after running Gersten down the stairs, literally threw

It is reported that Reynolds was already under
to the street.

Supposed that in some the supposed that in some the convenient of the being concerned in a big robbery.

Supposed that in some the convenient in the stairs and thus drowned.

When the excursion had star the street of the street of

This, the reporter learned, was only one of the many similar incidents that have occurred daily in the last week or two. For downright studied incivility, these deputy marshale, underlings dressed in a little brief authority, cannot easily be paralleled. The alien who had the temerity to ask a question of one of them was invariably consigned to regions said to be gomewhat hotter than the tropics. At all times the people whose only desire—or offence -was to become citizens of this country addressed, cursed and pushed about as though they were a drove of hogs rather than human beings. It is questionable whether any of these seekers for naturalization ever experienced more arbitrary treatment from subordinate officials even under the most despotic government under

which they had previously lived.

Whenever the doors leading to the clerk's office were opened to admit of batches of about twenty at a time, those people in the rear instinctively pushed forward, with the result that it was sometimes found difficult to close the door egain. Then the brutal instincts of the deputies would break loose with unbridled ferceity. Not would break loose with unorided retocity. Not content with using legitimate force to keep the crowd back, these men would push their knees into the stomachs of those in the front rank, and, heedlers of the yells of pain, would shove away until the line was as far back as they wished it. In one of these rushes, one young fellow was thrown off his feet and was trampled the crowd he on, but as he fell on the fringe of the crowd he was soon pulled to his feet.

NO REGARD FOR AGE.

Old and young were treated alike, and elderly men with white or gray hair, whose age, at least, should have called for consideration, received none. James Wilson, of No. 221 Nassauave., Brooklyn, is an old man who will not readfly forget the code of manners that holds good with the United States Marshal's officers. Mr. Wilsen was present as a witness for another man, and, having temporarily left his place in the line, wished to return to it. This he was not allowed to do, and he therefore started in to explain matters. The deputy marshal to whom he spoke refused to listen, and ended by calling Mr. Wilson a "_____ stinking loafer," and threatening to throw him out of the building. This same marshal, by-the-way, was the one who had struck Gersten a little while before. This man and Wilkinson were the two most conspicu-ous offenders in heaping indignities upon the persons in waiting. Such specimens of representa-tive officials deserved to go on the record, and, after vairily endeavoring to obtain their names. The Tribune reporter went to the office of the Marshal with the same inquiry. United States Marshal the tribune reporter went to the office of the Marshal with the same inquiry. United States Marshal John H. McCarty was absent, and the only satisfaction the reporter secured from the men in the office was to "go out and ask them their names if you want them." The reporter did 8, but, as was expected, the effort was futile. The names obtained were found to be in every case fictitious, and, as a sort of side incident, vague threats of direful personal punishment was directed to a couple of reporters if they dared to publish the names of any of the deputies.

Wilkinson said his name was Ingle. The man wilkinson said his name was Ingle. The man who committed the assault on Gersten was said by another official to be named "Pat Schwarz," but as he was frequently called "Jimmy" by his friends, it is safe to say that his alleged name was a "fake." Moreover, an inquiry at the Marshal's office elicited the fact that there was no deputy of the name of Schwarz, and eventually, when Chief Deputy Kennedy tardily consented to allow another officer to accompany the reporter to identify the man, the so-called "Schwarz" had left the building.

BRIBERY FOR UNFAIRNESS.

o'clock in the morning. Many transactions of this nature were witnessed, and several persons admitted that they had paid money to the marshals to pass them through quickly rather than suffer the inconvenience of waiting several hours until their proper turn arrived. Before leaving his office Commissioner Samuel

H. Lyman was seen by The Tribune reporter and informed of the conduct of the marshals. Com-missioner Lyman, after significantly remarking. "I am not surprised," referred the reporter to the Marshal's office.

Marshal's office.

Chief Deputy Marshal Kennedy, who was in charge of the Department in the absence of Mr. McCarty, acknowledged that a complaint against an officer for assault had been made, and added that the matter would be thoroughly sifted and acted upon. He said that the deputy marshals had no right to be abusive or wantonly to use any force, and declared that any instance of such conduct, if brought before the Marshal, would be properly passed upon. Upon the information that the deputies had been accused not only of accepting but of soliciting money, Mr. Kennedy made no comment.

A SILVER MAN ON A RAMPAGE.

HE CAUSES A LIVELY TIME IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

med to have been specially selected for the WHEN ARGUSED FROM HIS SLUMBERS HE FIGHTS THE HOTEL DETECTIVES AND HARD TUSSLE.

> John Oddie, sixty-two years old, of a good family living at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, came to this city two days ago to see the sights. Last evening, after having his long, gray whiskers nicely trimmed, he sauntered down Broadway, stopping at several saloons to quench his thirst. advocate of free silver, and the first thing that struck him was the white marble flooring and next the yellowish decorations of the ceiling. He tucked his umbrella under his arm, gazed about at the politicians and then remarked: "By gosh!

> compromise between gold and silver!" and caught sight of Hotel Detective Forgess's platinum and gold watchchain. He slapped Forgess on the shoulder and pointing to his chain declared, while he held his sides with laughter: "Another compromise, by gosh."

He then walked over to the bar. Fifteen minutes later the detective found Mr. Oddie slumber One aggravated case of brutal treatment which him, and, quick as a flash, Mr. Oddie struck him across the head with his gingham umbrella. The he was trying to force him out of the door into st, was standing with his witness, Frank Gers- the lobby Oddle seized his watchchain and broke ten, a notary, of No. 114 Clinton-st., in about the it into three parts. Policeman Schlottman, of as soon as Oddie saw him he seized him by the about five feet six, but he gave the policeman a | dred-and-fifty-fifth-st., loaded down with excurfloor. Another policeman was summoned, and they held Oddie down until the patrol-wagon ar-rived, when they carried him out and took him to the West Thirtleth-st, station

promise here, by gosh!"

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

HELD UNDER HEAVY BAIL, BUT DETECTIVES WILL NOT TALK OF THE CASE.

Detective-Sergeant Joseph O'Denchue, of the Central Office, arraigned a mysterious prisoner Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of robbery. The detective had a consultation Magistrate Kudlich, who said he would admit the defendant to \$10,000 ball.

The latter, who gave the name of George Reynolds, forty-nine years old, of Long Island City, said he could not procure a bondsman for that amount. He was remanded until to-day.

Neither the prisoner nor detective we.

Neither said the case was not ready ention yet, and the defendant declared h case was not ready for publi-defendant declared he had no

THE DEAD ENGINEER BLAMED.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT FARR DISREGARDED DANGER SIGNALS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 4.-The testimony brought out at to-day's session of the Coroner's inquest on the recent railroad disaster seems to fix the direct responsibility for the accident on Ed-ward Farr, the dead engineer of the Reading ex-press train. From the evidence Farr's action in running at a speed of forty-five miles an hour pa a danger signal seems inexplicable, and as the man is dead, the reason for it will probably never be known. Farr had the reputation of being an experienced engineer and a man of exceptionally experienced engineer and a half of exceptionary high moral character, and not of a reckless or careless disposition. Only two weeks before the accident his train was signalled to stop at this very crossing, and he prompily brought it under control. The injured people in the hospital continue to im-prove, and all of them will probably recover.

RUINED BY THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A PROSPEROUS CONCERN FORCED TO THE WALL BY THE WORK THE SILVERITES. Indianapolis, Aug. 4 (Special).—The Howe Pump

and Engine Company went into hands of a receiver to-day as a result, the petition says, of the Chicago Convention. The liabilities are about \$50,000, while the assets have a value of from \$45,000 to \$60,000. The petition was filed by Florence A. Howe, an officer of the company, and Edward Gaylord, another officer, was appointed receiver. The company has been one of the most prosperous concerns in the Middle Western States and has built up a large business in waterworks plants and other municipal enterprises. As an incentive to enterprises of this kind the company has always been willing to take "gilt-edge" bonds as part pay, and thus became also a dealer in such securities. bonds were disposed of in the Chicago market through several agents there. The applicant for the receivership sets out that shortly after the Chicago Convention the Chicago brokers informed the company that there was no longer any sale the company that there was no longer any sale for municipal bonds, and that therefore no more could be disposed of. This cut off the only means the company had to push their enterprises.

Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 4.—John A. Mong, the East Main-st, hatter, has been unable to weather the financial storm. Judgments were entered against him last night aggregating \$5.52 of, and his store was closed.

Princeton, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Makutchan Carriage Company's works, employing eighty men, were

his store was closed.

Princeton, Ill. Aug. 4.—The Makutchan Carriage
Princeton, Ill. Aug. 4.—The Makutchan Carriage
Company's works, employing eighty men, were
closed by the Sheriff yesterday, on confessions of
judgmen.s amounting to \$8,000. Claims for over
\$29,000 are yet to be filed. The assets are estimated
at \$5,000. Fron-dealers in Chicago, St. Louis and
cleveland are the principal creditors.

Columbus, Ohlo, Aug. 4.—The lumber firm of
Dunden & Bergin, a partnership, whose property
was levied on last night for \$40,000, went into the
hands of Henry J. Caren, as receiver, to-day, his
bond being fixed at \$50,000. The assets are estimated at \$25,000, and the liabilities at \$10,000.

Steubenville, Ohlo, Aug. 4.—The Brilliant Tube
and Pipe Works, at Brilliant, Ohlo, made an assignment to-day to John S. McMasters, of that
place. The assets and liabilities are unknown.
Pive hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

TO CORNER THE GRAND TRUNK STOCK. ALLEGED SCHEME OF LORD HAMILTON AND SIR

HENRY TYLER LIGHTLY REGARDED. London, Aug. 4.-A representative of the United Associated Presses had an interviewed to-day with a prominent member of the Stock Exchange relative to the report that Lord Hamilton and Sir Henry Tyler were attempting to corner the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the purpose of bringing about a change in the manage

Eminently unfair in other directions were the Proceedings of some of the marshals. For a gratuity the officers would open the way of a recently arrived applicant to the rooms of the Clerk or the Commissioner ahead of other men who had been waiting, some of them, from 7 shares advanced it to-day. At the close the shares were is lower.

SILVER WAVE SUBSIDING.

MAJOR M'KINLEY

ASSURE HIM THAT THE CRAZE IS

Canton, Ohlo, Aug. 4 (Special).-Colonel Leooold Markbelt, Editor of the "Cincinnati Volks blatt," visited Major Mckinley this evening The Colonel was the law partner of the late President Haves, as well as the comrade-in-arms of the late President and of ex-Governer McKinley. His visit recalls an anecdote of the war. It gagements. Hayes, as major of the 23d Ohio, was skirmishing, and was about to open fire on what was supposed to be the enemy. But he caught sight of his partner, whom he supposed to be looking after the law office in Cincinnati, wearing a lieutenant's uniform of the 28th Ohio

he will be most hearting supported by the German voters of the courty. Major McKinley's letters to-day brought enouraging news from many parts of the country. There are indications of a significant character that the popular interest in free silver in many of the Western States is declining. More than half a hundred writers, all of them trained ob-servers, state in letters received to-day that the excitement over the free coinage of silver has

between Union forces. Colonel Markbeit is san-

guine of Major McKinley's success, and says

excitement over the free coinage of silver in-reached its highest pitch, and the wave is begin-ning to roll backward. A dispatch from J. J. Smith, of Franklin, Wis., which came this morning, says:

The McKinley and Hobart Club, of Franklin, composed of 198 members, all wage workers, and including all the voters in the town except six, send greetings to their standard-bearer. A few moments later another telegram was re It was from Santa Clara, Cal., and read

Major McKinley received to-night some advance sheets of the campaign textbook. The book, which is a manual for political speakers and writers, will be ready for distribution in a week.

AN EXCURSION FULL OF INCIDENT.

LIVELY TRIP ON THE HUDSON-A BOY IS DROWNED AND TWO MEN JUMP

OVERBOARD. The Literary Union of the St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, at One-hundred-andeighty-fifth-st, and Broadway, had an excursion up the Hudson to Linwood yesterday. The steamer Laura M. Starin and two barges, the members and guests of the Literary Union. Comedy and tragedy were mixed in a manner that was not expected by the management.

Just as the excursion arrived off Forest Vi something which nearly cost him his life. He struck an old Irish woman, who struck back Her friends, attracted by the fuss, came to her assistance, and the man took to his heels. The chase grew a little too warm for the man, and he made a flying leap overboard, turning several of sinking when a crew from one of the barges got a hook in his coatcollar and jerked him back to the deck.

The next unlooked-for part of the day's pro ceedings was at Linwood, where Michael Sheridan, fifteen years old, living at One-hundredhis coat and jumped in after him, while one or two others stood ready to give assistance. The boy never rose to the surface, and it is

When the excursion had started well on its way home the crew of the steamer and the committee in charge of the excursion began a quarrel over some petty question of the arrangement of the gangplanks. Blows followed words, but Father Bagley, the priest of the parish of St Elizabeth, interposed and restored peace through the respect his cloth commanded.

This was not all. Shortly after the last disturbance a man who was standing near the rail of one of the barges lost his hat, which blew into the water. Without delay he made a leap after it, and there was more trouble for the crew of the barge. The man splashed and floundered around, and it was necessary to put out a small boat to save him. When he was at last brought on deck he took offence at the interference of the boat's crew with the good time he was having cooling off in the water, and immediately started in to "clean out the crowd." He was subdued by force.

This ended the main occurrences of the excursion of the Literary Union of St. Elizabeth's Church, and it is not likely that the outing will soon be forgotten by those who were present. This was not all. Shortly after the last dis

DR. LAWRENCE CORTELYOU DEAD.

EITHER FELL, OR JUMPED FROM A WINDOW WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE.

Dr. Lawrence Cortelyou, fifty years old, a physician, living at No. 252 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity, either fell or jumped about 12:05 this morning from the third story of his house into the yard below, and was dead by the time that an ambulance surgeon arrived.

Dr. Cortelyou was under the charge of W. C. Linquist, a professional nurse, who was asleep at

FATAL WRECK ON THE READING.

TWO MEN KILLED AND A CARLOAD OF POWDER EXPLODED.

Shamokin, Penn., Aug. 4-A freight wreck and powder explosion occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Weldy's Siding, seven miles west of here, at 5 o'clock this morning. Michael Smock, the engineer, and Alexander Smith, the conductor, were killed, and Henry Dreisbach, the fireman, was seriously scalded.

One of the twelve cars, which was loaded with explosives, struck a door that had dropped from freight car and had lodged across the truck. The locomotive was thrown from the rails and the dozen cars were piled up in a hesp. The powder exploded with a loud report and set fire to the train, all the cars being destroyed. Several barns near the wreck were set on fire and burned to the ground. The body of Smock was terribly burned before it could be extricated from beneath the engine. The victims lived in Tama-

MORTON LET THE WARRANT STAND.

warrant surrendering Edward A. Ward, of Troy, to the Flemington, Vt., authorities on the requisition of the Governor of Vermont. Ward is wanted in Bennington for the sileged stenling of a horse and carriage, but he has secured the testimony of over a dozen persons in Troy who say that they saw him in Troy at the time when he is charged with hiring the conveyance. Ward's counsel applied to Judge Griffiths, of Rensselaer, for a writ of habeas corpus, which the Judge denied. Ward habeas corpus, which the Judge denied. Ward and his wife, Guerdon G. Shrauder, and his counsel, James W. O'Brien, with Sheriff Collins, of Troy, appeared at the Executive Chamber to-day and endeavored to get a hearing before the Governor on an application that he revoke his warrant. Governor Morton, on the advice of Attorney-General Hancock, refused to interfer or to grant a hearing, and the party withdrew. The Attorney-General said that the testimony on both sides was positive, and that it was not a question for the Governor to decide.

BRYAN A REPUDIATIONIST.

ENCOURAGING ADVICES RECEIVED BY HIS ELECTION WOULD AT ONCE DESTROY THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

LETTERS FROM SCORES OF TRAINED OBSERVERS THE "BOY ORATOR'S" RECORD IN CONGRESS SHOWS CONCLUSIVELY THE POLICY HE

WOULD CARRY OUT IF CHOSEN

of the election of William J. Bryan to the Presiwould be the driving of the United States to a sliver basis and the utter destruction of its sult within twenty days after the publication of substantlated by his own testimory, given when he was a Representative in Congress and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, tled conviction on any subject, except that he the interest thereon; its greenbacks and its Treasury notes and every other obligation-are payable in silver-dollars (commercially worth at this time about 53 cents each), at the option of the Government, instead of the option of the

He contends and if he were elected and inaugurated President of the United States he would maintain that it was his duty, as well as within his power and that of his Secretary of the Treasury (whe would probably be Richard P. Bland, of Missouri), to exercise this option, thus reversing and repudiating a policy which for nearly twenty years has sustained the public credit of his country. In regard to this there is no room for doubt.

HE WANTED BONDS PAID IN SILVER.

When Mr. Bryan's career as a National legislator was nearing its end two important measures to sustain and maintain the National credit and National honor were brought forward and disposed of in the House of Representatives. The first was the Currency bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, for which Mr. Reed offered a substitute which authorized the sale of 3 per cent coin bonds to maintain the specie reserve and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet current and temporary deficiencies in the revenues. To this substitute Mr. Bryan offered, on February 7,

1895, this amendment: vided. That nothing herein shall be constructed in the right of the Government of distance to pay all coin bonds outstanding or silver coin at the option of the Government.

tor" was ignorant of the fact, or chose to ignore It, that the resolution he quoted was not a joint resolution at all, but a concurrent resolution which expressed simply the opinion of the XLVth Congress, and had no binding force whatever upon any succeeding Congress. He was also probably ignorant of the fact that Mr. Conk ling's motion to amend the concurrent resolution resolution, which, if approved by the Executive, tive. That the concurrent resolution did not express the opinion of the House of Representatives of the LIIId Congress was shown when Bryan's amendment to the Reed substitute was elected by the decisive majority of 41 in a total of 205 votes.

OPPOSED A GOLD BOND ISSUE.

The Currency bill having failed, Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, reported on February 13, 1895, a joint resolution authorizing the issue and sale of 3 per cent gold coin bonds to an amount not exceeding \$65,116,-275. In opposition to this resolution Mr. Bryan, who was a member of the committee, submitted "views of the minority" prepared by himself, which were subscribed by him and Mr. Whiting, of Michigan. Following are some pertinent extracts from that document:

of Michigan. Following are some pertinent extracts from that document:

The issue of bonds of any kind is only needed to replenish the gold reserve, and the gold reserve only needs replenishing because the Secretary of the Treasury redeems United States notes and Treasury notes in the kind of coins selected by the note-holder. The note-holder has no legal right to choose the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed, but has been permitted to exercise that right by a policy inauxurated by the Treasury Department at or soon after the date of resumption of specie payment. It is urged that a change of policy at this time will cause embarrasement. If that be true, the blame must be borne by those who have adhered to it in spite of the clear intent and letter of the law. We have only to consider whether it is wiser to resume an exercise of rights preserved by existing laws or to aggravate our present difficulties by delaying relief and entering upon new experiments. We have no hesitation in declaring it as our conviction that there is no remedy permanent in character or promising in results, except an immediate exercise by the Secretary of the Treasury of the right to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes in standard silver cols, who ever it is more convenient for the Government to do so, and we further believe that the greatest dangers which can possibly attend such a course are infinitely less than the cells which are certain to follow an adherence to the present policy.

Mr. Bryan's speech in opposition to the joint

Mr. Bryan's speech in opposition to the joint resolution was mainly an amplification of the assertions and arguments which he had submitted in the "views of the minority." A taste of its quality may be found in the following brief ex-

tract:

We who believe that greenbacks and Treasury notes are redeemable in either gold or sliver at the option of the Government—we who believe in the right of the Government to redeem its coin bends in either gold or sliver—we, I say, can object to gold bonds as a violent change in our monetary policy, but those who insist that greenbacks. Treasury notes and coin bonds are all payable in gold on demand have far less reason to criticise the President.

the foregoing extracts is embodied the In the foregoing extracts is embodied the policy that would guide and control Mr. Bryan if he should be elected President of the United States, and an option should remain to be exercised by the next Administration. But long before his inauguration the option would have ceased to exist, and the solemn pledge of the Government to maintain the parity of gold and silver would have been repudiated by a higher law than an act of Congress.

THREE TO ONE ON M'KINLEY,

AN ELECTION BET-AN OHIO MAN PUTTING UP \$1,500 AGAINST \$500

An Ohio politician who had been in con Albany, Aug. 4.—Governor Morton has refused to grant a hearing on the request that he recall his quarters yesterday nappened afterward to drop into loin as "little Markie." A political discussion broke out between the latter and the man from Major McKiniey's State, which resulted in a bet on the Presidential result.

"I'll bet you \$1,500 that McKinley is the next President of the United States," said the Ohio man,

President of the United States," said the Ohio man.
"What odds will you give me?" asked Mayer.
"Two to one if you dare?" was the reply of the
Buckeye politician.
"Won't you say three to one?"
"Yes." answered the Ohioan, as quick as a flash;
"make it three to one. Anything to get a bet out
of you," and he produced a big roll of bills.
Mayer scurried around and got Kee, which he
staked against the Ohio man's \$1,500.
The latter offered to repeat the bet in larger or
smaller amounts, at the same odds, with Mayer or
any of the bystanders, but he found no takers.

A GENERAL STRIKE IMMINENT

HORSE RAILWAY EMPLOYES READY TO GO OUT IN CLEVELAND.

THE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED TO-NIGHT-SOL-

DIERS AND ARMED LOCKED-OUT MEN PATROL THE STREETS.

Cleveland, Aug. 4 .- A ready-for-an-emergency feeling pervades the air in the vicinity of the Brown Hoist Works this morning. There was peace, but it was an armed peace, and both sides of the trouble knew that a small spark would change peace to war. At 7 a. m., the time for the beginning of work at the Brown works, 150 men had entered the various shops. They were all non-unionists, and the union men asserted that not one of their number had de-

serted the cause. On every street within a radius of nearly a mile of the plant both soldiers and locked-out men patrolled the sidewalk. Many of the soldiers vere doubly armed, wearing belts and revolvers well as carrying guns. A flumber of the locked-out men also carried guns.

It was given out by the physician at St. Clair Hospital this morning that Prinz, the man who was shot near the Brown works Saturday, was still in a critical condition. A committee of locked-out men keep close watch on his condition and everything possible is being done to save his

Ever since the shooting of Prinz there have been ominous mutterings by the men as to what they will do should Prinz die. A secret committee of the locked-out men have been at work for several days investigating the shooting and trying to fix the blame for it. The committee reported to-day that, to the best of its knowledge, a man named Harris, first name unknown, living on the West Side, fired the shots which plerced Prinz's body. The committee asserts that while Harris was seen in and about the works every day before the shooting, he has not been seen in the vicinity since, and attempts to find him have been unavailing. The purpose of the men, if they can prove the shoottent to kill, to be changed to a more serious

charge in case Prinz dies. There is much speculating among all of the parties interested in the lockout as to what action the Central Labor Union will take at its meeting on Wednesday night. The more radical members of the union are said to favor the ordering of a sympathetic strike of all men employed

In the iron industry.

It is estimated that there are fully 15,000 such men in Cleveland who belong to labor organizations represented in the central body. By going out and thus crippling every branch of the iron industry it is hoped that such pressure can be brought to bear on the Brown company that it will be willing to settle the present difficulty amicably. On the other hand, the more conservative members of the body are opposed to a sympathetic strike. They say that it would not help the settlement of the Brown trouble, and would place the Central Labor Union in an unenviable position. estimated that there are fully 15,000 such

sympathetic strike talk which were circulated among union men to-day was one to the effect that the members of the Street Railway Employes' Union of the city were ready to quit v on a moment's notice when requested to do so by the Central Labor Union. The street railway the Central Labor Union. The street railway union is one of the strongest in the city, and includes nearly every street railway employe. If this rumor is correct the ordering of a general sympathetic strike might include the tying up of every street railway line in the city.

A NEW-YORK COMPANY INTERESTED.

The Van Wagoner & Williams Hardware Com-14 Warren-st., this city, has as yet re ceived little information about the sympathetic strike of union moulders which took place on Mon day in its works at Cleveland, Ohio. The strike not affect the whole plant, and was ordere

does not affect the whole plant, and was some merely to give moral support to the strike at the Brewn Holsting Works.

C. T. Stork, the secretary of the company, said to a Tribune reporter that the striking force in-cluded only twenty-seven machine moulders, thir-ty-five brass moulders and twenty-five corethe plant. He could not say whether or not strike was likely to affect the rest of the force

REVELATIONS OF A BALLOT-BOX.

ELEVEN THOUSAND MARKED BALLOTS IN ONE BOX FROM A SMALL DEMOCRATIC WARD.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 4.-When the Thirteenth or Centropolis Ward was called at the meeting of the Democratic Joint Committee yesterday the ballot-boxes were found to be missing. After some inquiry they turned up in the hands of Thomas McGlynn, a special policeman. On opening the returns it was found that over 500 ballots had been cast, although not more than that many people live in the ward, which usually casts about 20 Democratic votes. The ballot-boxes showed a still more startling condition of affairs, for they contained at least 11,000 folded and marked balots.

PEARY'S SHIP FAST IN THE ICE.

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM ONE OF THE MEM-

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4-Professor R. S. Tarr. of Cornell University, who started with Lieutenant Peary on an arctic geological expedition in steamer Hope, has written to his family in this be taken care of, and everything will be running city that they are stuck in the ice. The steamer is in the flow ice off the Greenland coast. The letter was evidently hurriedly written, and does not give details. The last previously heard of the Hope was when she was spoken off the Labrador coast. Professor Tarr's letter did not intimate that the vessel was in any immediate danger.

A DANGEROUS FIRST SPREE.

AS A RESULT OF IT MEYER TRIES TO HANG HIMSELF WITH ONLY A DOOR BETWEEN HIM AND HIS FAMILY.

Gustave Meyer, twenty-nine years old, a cigar-packer, of No. 425 East Seventieth-st., became intoxicated for the first time, it is said, last Sunday. As a result, he tried to kill himself yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to the transom of a closet door. He was taken to the Presbytarian Hospital in a precarious condition. Meyer lives on the top floor of the tenement-house with his wife and five children. He enjoys the reputation of working hard for his family.

ened out.

Offers were made around town during the afternoon for batches of Diamond Match stock all the way from 165 to 175, but nobody seemed to care to sell.

P. D. Armour, who is supposed to be one of the working hard for his family.

On Sunday several of his friends took him to a picnic. He told his wife he would be home early. Instead, he reached home late, and, to the surprise of his wife and several inmates of the house, who happened to be up, much the worse from drink. The next morning Meyer had not recovered from the effects of his spree, but insisted upon leaving the house to go to work. He remained away all day, and returned at night in as bad a state as he had been in earlier in the day. The next day, yesterday, his mind seemed to be affected. He told his wife that they would be rich now, and pointed to the live coals in the fire, which he said were gold. His wife tried to get him to go to bed, but

Meyer refused to do so. and retired to a closet, locking himself in. There was a clothesline in the closet, and with a piece of it Meyer made a noose, tied an end to the transom over the door, and, putting his head into the noose, jumped off a box he had placed near the door to stand on. Meyer's wife and children stood in the kitchen, wondering what was going on in the closet. They all seemed to feel that something wrong was happening, and the children huddled around their mother, frightened. As Mrs. Meyer watched, she saw through the transom, which is made of giass, a piece of rope dangle. Then she screamed and fainted.

Joseph Chvatal, the janitor, heard the scream and ran upstairs. The eldest child pointed to the closet door, and the janitor tried to open it. Finding it locked, he burst it in and discovered Meyer hanging there. Chvatal lifted him up and got the rope loose, letting Meyer down to the floor. An ambulance was sent for, and one soon arrived from the Presbyterian Hospital. The surgeon said that the man was in a serious condition, and ramoved him to the hospital. over the door, and, putting his head into the noose,

THE CRASH IN CHICAGO.

PRICE THREE CENTS,

NO PANIC RESULTS FROM MOORE BROS. FAILURE.

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSES FOR AN

INDEFINITE TIME-A STATEMENT OF THE DIAMOND MATCH AND BISCUIT OPERA

TIONS PROMISED FOR TO-DAY-

LIABILITIES OF SEVEN OR

EIGHT MILLIONS,

Chicago, Aug. 4.-The speculative deal in the Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit co panies' stocks has come to an end. The Moore Brothers have failed. The greatest speculation ever known in Chicago has culminated in the

failure of the people who were behind the deal. The Chicago Stock Exchange stood adjourned at 10 o'clock this morning for an indefinite period. This action was decided upon at a meeting held last night, at which were the representative bank presidents, the members of the Stock Exchange and a number of prominent capitalists. This meeting was assembled in made late in the afternoon, by James H. Moore that margin calls could no longer be met. That announcement was made to a few of the men most heavily interested and it was thought best to call a meeting to discuss the situation. Those who assembled discussed the best means of restoring confidence after the shock which would be given to speculative circles by the announcement of the fallyre. It was the general opinion that it would be the wisest possible move to close the Stock Exchange for a period. The points were made that nearly the entire business at the Stock Exchange for a number of weeks has been in Diamond Match and New-York Bis cult; that the closing of the Exchange would interfere only in the slightest degree with general financial affairs, and that the present was a particularly opportune time, owing to the fact that the settlements in the July account had ing against Harris, is to have a warrant issued just been completed, and there had been as yet against him on the charge of shooting with in- comparatively little trading in the August account. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange discussed the situation at length, and passed a resolution to adjourn the Exchange at

A RAID ON VALUES STOPPED.

10 o'clock this morning indefinitely.

It is thought that the adjournment will last but a few days, and that matters within that time can be straightened out in a way that will morning the bears would make a slaughtering of values, which would cause a great and in large measure, unnecessary loss. They believe that the closing of the Exchange and the prevention of the making of speculative quotations for the securities would enable brokers having open trades to close them, and the situation could be liquidated in a large measure without the sharp decline that would surely follow the trading in the open market.

At the usual hour of opening to-day the Stock Exchange was filled with members, but no business was transacted. Groups were gathered here and there discussing the turn of affairs, and every one seemed waiting for some announcement more definite than a notice posted on the doors, which reads:

Exchange adjourned subject to the action of the Governing Committee.

J. A. WILKINS, Secretary.

Brokers about the Stock Exchange this morn ing felt as if they were treading on a volcano. The failure of the Moores and the collapse of Diamond Match were the talk of everybody and took precedence over every other question. How many others on the Exchange besides the Moore Brothers would be affected in the big smash-up, or to what extent, no one dared say. Every one feit the peril of the hour

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a short session, and after discussing the collapse and the proper course to pursue as a precautionary measure of general safety decided to have a committee of its members appointed. The selection of the committee was given to Malcolm Jamieson, of Jamieson & Co. The function of this body was to interview Moore Brothers and the city bankers of prominence for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the firm financially and the consensus of opinion from the firm and the bankers as to the best plan of action.

CONFERENCE WITH J. H. MOORE.

Mr. Jamieson appointed four members of the Exchange on the sub-committee, and J. H. Moore, of Moore Brothers, was the first person visited. After a short conference the five men emerged from the private office of Mr. Moore, all looking well pleased and satisfied. Mr. Moore's face particularly was wreathed in smiles. But none would talk. Mr. Moore, on

being questioned, said: "There will be nothing given out to-day, but you can say in a general way that the stock will in a few days as if othing had happened. The stock is as good as gold and nobody is going to

be very badly hurt." Mr. Moore, it is said, was able to offer no detailed information regarding his affairs, but made a promise that to-morrow he would furnish the Exchange with a written statement.

The Governing Committee held a second meeting this afternoon, but accomplished nothing They adjourned until to-morrow at noon to await the statement promised by J. H. Moore of the finances of Moore Brothers and their dealings in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stock. It was decided that it would not do to reopen the Exchange until the Moore tangle is straight

heaviest holders of Diamond Match stock, took a hopeful view of the situation when seen to-day. He did not think that the failure of Moore Brothers would affect any other securities than Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit, and over these does not expect any panic. Mr. Armour said: "All the banks have agreed to make no calls on the stock until arrangements can be

are all rich men and able to carry it, and so I see no cause for apprehension." Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank, says he would not have known that Moore Brothers had failed had he not read it in the paper. The First National holds some of the

made, and the private individuals who hold stock

Diamond Match stock, and upon being asked about this Mr. Gage said: "Yes, we have some of the stock, on which we loaned \$150 a share. The stock is good, and we are willing to take it at that price, so we are not bothering our heads about it. As to the Exchange closing, that is a matter of little importance. The Chicago Stock Exchange is a good place in which to buy, but a very poor place in which to sell. The brokers on the Exchange are quite excitable, and I presume the closing did

make quite a little commotion among them. It RIG VALUES FOR BIG MEN.

200 suits at \$10 that were \$12, \$15 and \$18. Negliging shirts at \$1.00, reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75-mostly large sizes. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROAD WAY, COR. 26TH ST.-(Advt.